

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL 12.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1870.

NO. 29.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, : : : : 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For square of 10 lines or less, 1 wk., \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts.

Longer advertisements at the same rate.
A fraction over even square or squares,
counted as a square. These are the terms
for transient advertisements a reasonable
deduction will be made to regular adver-
tisers.

Notices of appointment of administra-
tors and legal notices of like character to
be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.
For Township officers, each \$1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
Counties, Indiana. July 19, '69.

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to
him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office
at the Courier Building, on West Main street.

G. T. B. Carr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties.

Office on the South side of the Public Square.
Sept. 20, '68.

G. Q. DEBRULER. **W. A. TRAYLOR.**
DEBRULER & TRAYLOR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to collections.
March 20, '69.

MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER.
Attys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.
Will practice in Courts of Dubois
County.

Special attention given to the
Collection of Claims.

April 17, '68.

H. A. HOLTHAUS. **M. S. NAVITY**
HOLTHAUS & NAVITY,
Attys at Law.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to collections.
Holtzhaus Notary Public. Office on West Main St.
June 10th, 1870-71.

DR. W. M. DEMOTT
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens
of Jasper and vicinity.
He may be found at Dr. Welman's office at all hours,
when not professionally engaged.
May 27th, 1870-69.

Reilly, Barger & Ferreback.

CARPENTERS
AND
CABINET MAKERS
CORNER OF WEST AND McDONALD STREETS
JASPER, INDIANA

Will give prompt attention to put-
ting up buildings in the best style,
and are always ready to make con-
tracts for work.
Cabinet making of all kinds prompt-
ly attended to, and a general assort-
ment of the best furniture kept on hand, and for sale at
reasonable prices. Give us a call at John Bucher's for-
mer stand.
Jan 29, '69.

UNION BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
BY
GOTTLOB SCHOTTNER

On East Main Street, directly in front of the Court
House, Jasper, Ind. Good bread and cakes always
on hand. Baking done for Weddings and parties on short
notice, and warranted satisfactory. Confectionery, Nuts
and fruits for sale. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug. 6, '69-ly

Furniture! Furniture!
THE undersigned informs the
public that he has now, and
will constantly keep on hand,
or manufacture to order, all the latest and most fashion-
able varieties of Furniture, such as
Wardrobes,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Tables,
Lounges,
and a large assortment of chairs, of the best styles. He
respectfully invites those desiring anything in his line,
to call and examine his stock before purchasing else-
where, as he is confident he can please them, at his new
shop, on the corner of the Public Square, west of the
courthouse.
Sept. 19, 1867.

JACOB ALLEN.

THE CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismis-
sed.

And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good-night and be kissed;
O, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
O, the smiles that are halos of heaven.
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my children too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made
me

A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and
stony.

Where the feet of the dear ones must
go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er
them;

Of the tempest of fate growing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of house-
holds.

They are angels of God in disguise;
His sun-light still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those truant from home and from
heaven.

They have made me more manly and
mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not life for the dear ones,
All radiant as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shad-
ow

To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to
myself;

Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner.
Ah! a seraph may pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of
knowledge,

They have taught me the goodness of
God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a
rule;

My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.
I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;

Ah how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good-nights" and the
kisses,

And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at noon and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of the voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says, "The school is dis-
missed!"

May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good-night and be kissed.

**Grass-hoppers Stop a Railroad
Train.**

The Stockton (California) "INDEPEN-
DENT" of June 16th says:

Judge Underhill, who left this city on
a trip to the East on the 6th instant,
writes, under date of June 9th, that a
curious incident occurred as the train
was going up a steep grade on Echo
Canon. The cars gradually slowed down
until at last they came to a dead halt.
Upon going out it was found that they
were stopped by grass-hoppers. The
ground was perfectly alive with them,
and so many of them were crushed by
the wheels of the engine, and the track
was so greased, that the wheels would
not take hold. Sand and brooms were
brought into requisition, and when the
hotel train over took the other, by dint
of its pushing, and men on the cow-
catcher holding brooms on the rail in
front, the cars got along, and soon left
the grass-hopper region.

Dispatches from New York state
that at a meeting held there, including
representatives of the Lake Shore, Cleve-
land and Columbus, and Sandusky Rail-
roads, arrangements were concluded for
the speedy construction of a short line
from Dayton to Cincinnati. Contracts
have been made with the Cincinnati and
Baltimore road for the use of track for
seven miles out from the city, and with
the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Rail-
road for the use of its depot. It is ex-
pected the road will be completed with-
in a year.

The prettier the foot and ankle,
the easier it gets up stairs.—[New Or-
leans Times.

Grant-Fish-Horses.

DONN PIATT, in a recent letter to the
CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL, says:

The true road to success lies through
free trade. Let us repeal our absurd
navigation laws, and permit our ship
owner to purchase where he can buy at
the best rate. If pig-iron greed and
meanness lock up our mines and forges,
so that iron ships cannot be built here,
let the enterprising ship-owner go to the
part of the world where he can buy and
run them at a profit.

To all appeals of this sort, his Excel-
lency Utter Silence turned a deaf ear;
and, although we had in Congress suf-
ficient influence to vote down the swin-
dles that started up by the dozens under
the names of subsidies, duties and draw-
backs, we could not force the majority
to look the facts in the face, and repeal
our barbarous navigation laws. If a
man go abroad and purchase a knife or
fork, why should he be prohibited the
purchase of an iron vessel.

The progress we made, although per-
ceptible, was not satisfactory. When
suddenly this war broke out in Europe,
it made such a noise that his Apoplectic
Excellency of the State Department
wakened up, and hastened to the Presi-
dent, who was studying Wiles Spirit of
the Times, so as to prepare himself, by a
thorough knowledge of race horses, for
his duties as Chief Magistrate, and
made a suggestion. If this war in Eu-
rope became general we could secure the
carrying trade, provided our merchants
could go to Europe and purchase vessels.

"Well, Fish," said the President, firing
a fresh cigar on closing the Spirit, "why
the devil don't they go and purchase
ships, if they want to?"

"Because," responded the ancient Sar-
dine, "there is a law that prohibits
them."

"Then let Congress repeal the law,"
cried his Excellency.

"If you would make such a sugges-
tion to Congress."

"Just as soon do it as not, although it
won't do much good. See how they
treated me in that San Domingo busi-
ness."

"This is somewhat different."

"Well, get up a message and I'll sign
it. Do you know that an entirely new
lot of horses are coming in"—and away
went his Excellency on the one subject
upon which he feels at home.

PRUSSIAN POLICY.

Why France is Hostile to Prussia.

The New York Times translates from
the Revue des deux Mondes, of Paris, an
article by Victor Cherbuliez, which em-
bodies the grounds of French hostility
to Prussia. The following are its prin-
cipal points:

Let them say as they please in Berlin,
Germany took in 1866 the only course
possible for her. She sided with that
one of the belligerents who had done her
the honor to recognize her existence, and
who, though tardily, had placed right
upon her side. In politics it is not suf-
ficient to be in the right—it is necessary
to be fortunate, and Fortune is less capricious
than she seems. She dispenses her
favors willingly to those whom she finds
in a state of grace—that is to say, ready
and attentive. Now, it had been the
habit in Munich and Stuttgart for some
years before to reduce the Military Bud-
get, so that neither Wurtemberg nor
Bavaria was ready. Their case was
made known to Vienna, and delay was
asked for. The Austrian Cabinet, in
their superb confidence, proudly declar-
ed that they would answer for every-
thing, and that their allies might rely
that they would bring Prussia to reason.
After which the cantons obtained
a hearing, and gave the lie to these
haughty assurances. Austria was so
completely humiliated that she had to
submit to treat with the conqueror for
herself alone. Despite her engagements
she was unable to stipulate for her allies,
and was compelled to leave at the dis-
cretion of Prussia. Each of the South-
ern States had accordingly to send a
Minister to Nikolsburg, and, once there,
Prussia found delight in keeping these
disquieted suppliants in suspenses in
alarming and disgusting them, in mak-
ing them feel the weight of her victories
and her pardons.

By the secret treaties of alliance which
Prussia concluded at Nikolsburg with
the South German States, the contracting
parties mutually guaranteed the inde-
pendence of their respective territories,
and engaged when occasion should arise
to unite their forces under the supreme
command of the King of Prussia. These
treaties were only brought to the knowl-
edge of Europe on the 9th of March,
1867. The great Luxembourg question
had just been debated, and it was doubt-
less intended to furnish food for reflec-
tion to France. In the south of Germa-
ny, the impression made was intense.—
The opposition accused the Governments
of having assailed the treaty of Prague
in so far as it was favorable to the inde-
pendence of the South, and of having
made themselves vassals of Prussia. In
Prussia the first feeling was one of un-
mixed satisfaction.

To what had the South German States

bound themselves? To recognize the
peace of Prague, and to make common
cause against whoever should assail the
new order of things. Who then could
think of breaking through the contract
concluded at Prague? Not Austria, cer-
tainly, to whom every consideration of
good policy recommends its faithful ob-
servance. Not France, assuredly, who
did her best to co-operate in the comple-
tion of the diplomatic labor.

If the peace of Prague had not had
any other result, it would at least have
been cursed by the populations that have
been annexed without being consulted,
and it would disturbed those jealous
minds that feel themselves grow less as
their neighbors grow greater. Yet even
then Europe would have been tranquil
if assured as to the future. Unfortun-
ately, Prussia had no sooner finished
one task than she set herself to the ac-
complishment of another. Not content
with building up Prussia at the expense
of Germany, she reserves the right of
building up Germany at the expense
of the peace of Europe. Prussia plays two
different parts, and plays them with
marvelous success. She is at the same
moment one of the five great powers
and a German State. In her character
of Great Power she is cosmopolitan;
questions of origin and of race affect her
but little. Poles and Danes are alike
good for extension of territory; she has
no prejudices, as she has well shown in
her alliance with Italy against Austria.
In her character of a German State she
is animated by entirely different senti-
ments; she has the true German fiber,
the national idea is dear to her. She
can not resign herself to remain forever
separated from her brothers of the South.
Her heart would bleed were Germany
compelled to an eternal division.

* North of the Main a close union has
been realized, and in drawing it every
year closer the effort is made to cement
it into one grand uniform monarchy, by
means of a constitution with a sliding
knot, which will soon make short work
of the autonomy which is left to the smaller
States. At the same time the States of
the South are invited to come in by de-
claring that all the Germans are brothers
and those who begin by asking guaran-
tees are treated as friends of foreign
domination. By the fourth article of the
treaty these States have their "independ-
ent and international" existence duly
recognized; but care has been taken to
add that alliance could be made
with them not only by friendly but by
"national" relations.

The existence of Austria is of vital in-
terest to Europe. France is well aware
of that, and knows, moreover, that who-
ever menaces Austria, menaces herself.
Besides, she feels that her Government
was mistaken in her calculations. She
approves the philosophic manner in
which they have reconciled themselves
to their position, and the good coun-
tenance with which they have met a losing
game, because she knows that every mis-
take can not be made a matter of ac-
countability. But she desires to avoid
being twice deceived. There are, be it
admitted, in France, jealous spirits who
find great difficulty in consoling them-
selves for the Marengos of other nations,
there are others who boldly declare the
principle that France can only be great
in proportion as her neighbors are feeble;

there are lovers of adventurous projects
who covet the Rhine, and who dream
of attaching to the flanks of their country
a German Venetia, an eternal cause of
disquiet and disturbance. The bulk of
the nation think otherwise. Consult the
good sense of the French nation, and ask
whether France ought to go to war to
annul the results of 1866, to prevent the
continuance of a powerful Prussia in the
north of Europe, mistress of her own
movements and of the choice of her al-
liances, sufficiently powerful to prevent
anything being done henceforth in Eu-
rope in which she is not consulted. The
good sense of the nation would reply,
no. Ask, on the other hand, if their
Government, should occasion arise,
ought to oppose by force the establish-
ment of a great federative and constitu-
tional Germany, sufficiently united to
assure its independence against all for-
eign inroads, and giving also, by its con-
stitution, guarantees for the peace of
Europe; it would reply that it had no
objection, provided this great Germany
would engage to fasten upon no one any
German quarrels. But when it becomes
a question of giving up the middle of
Europe to an ambition at once obscure,
tortuous and sophistical, which refuses
any alliance, which takes no pains to re-
assure any one, and whose dream is per-
haps to extend itself from the Baltic to
the Adriatic, then that is what the good
sense of the French nation can not ad-
mit of. Accordingly, it counsels the
Government to be watchful, and to join
with Austria in saying to Prussia: "We
will not dispute your principles; of them
you have more than enough; but you
have signed a contract which we inter-
pret to the letter, as is befitting. You
have made us descend from the clouds;
we have taken our stand upon the earth;
and now we will maintain with you a
policy conformable to the maxims of
the jurist and the attorney."

The Secretary of State.

Dr. HOFFMAN called yesterday morn-
ing to say that the following notice of
him that appeared in the SENTINEL of
yesterday was false, but upon cross ex-
amination he modified it by saying "in
the main not true."

Appearances seemed to show conclu-
sively that our worthy Secretary of State
had imbibed beer, and bad whisky to
such an alarming extent as to let him
forget that he was acting as Chairman
of a meeting of intelligent Germans,
every one of whom would have presided
over the meeting with more dignity and
with better knowledge and experience
in parliamentary rules than Hoffman.

We told the Doctor that he should
have the benefit of his denial, and any
correction that the facts would warrant.
The Doctor left the office apparently well
satisfied, but in about two hours we re-
ceived word that he had raised steam to
the bloviating point, and was asserting
in the bar rooms, comprising his chief
places of resort, that he had frightened
us into a retraction, etc. We then com-
menced the investigation of the facts in
earnest, and will give the results in part
—all would fill a volume. In the after-
noon we had occasion to visit the State
Auditor's office, by which time the Doc-
tor had whisky courage enough, to try
the bullying game, and in the presence of
several gentlemen demanded a retracta-
tion, or he would sue the paper. We
replied that we had been investigating
the matter, and would endeavor to be
him full and ample justice, but that do
had better wait for one more issue of the
paper before he rushed into the law.—
Our investigations satisfy us that at the
time referred to in the paragraph above,
the Doctor was accidentally in liquor,
and that he got very drunk later in the
evening. We might not be able to prove
that he gets drunk very often, and in
view of the threatened law suit we must
be careful. We feel safe, however, in
stating that members of his own family
charge that he is a drunkard, or words
to that effect. For about a year past
rumors have been in circulation that the
Doctor is in the habit of whipping his
wife. Of course, we could not prove it,
even if he is guilty, for under our law
the wife can not be a witness for or
against her husband, and, therefore, we
do not make the charge. But we do
charge that some time last summer, about
midnight, loud and angry words were
heard coming from his house, followed
by cries of "murder!" "murder!" and
the neighbors or passers-by rushed to
the rescue. We have not been able to
ascertain whether the Doctor was whip-
ping or was getting whipped. But per-
haps the mystery will be cleared up in
the legal investigations that he threatens.
We promised the Doctor yesterday af-
ternoon that we would not make any
charge but what we believe we could
prove. We have kept our promise, and
whether we can prove them or not the
courts will have to determine, unless the
Doctor should be satisfied with our ex-
planation, and decide to let the matter
rest.

For fear the Doctor's identity may be
mistaken, we will state we refer to Max
F. A. HOFFMAN, the present Secretary
of the State of Indiana, and the God and
morality candidate for re-election.
(Indianapolis Sentinel.)

"We don't Play for Souls."
Everybody knows "Bolly Lewis, of
Cincinnati—the accomplished 'sporting'
man and genial gentleman. He is now
connected with Morrissey's splendid
club-room at Saratoga. Here is an ac-
count of Lewis' interview with a pious
lady:

Ladies are visiting John Morrissey's
new gambling house at Saratoga. A
very religious lady was shown through
it the other day. After everything had
been explained to her satisfaction, and
just as she gained the threshold, she
turned to Mr. Lewis, one of the AT-
TACHES, and in a most solemn manner
said:
"You are Mr. Morrissey, I presume?"
"No, madam, my name is Lewis; I am
one of the ATTACHES of the establish-
ment."

"Well, then, sir," continued the lady,
with her right hand pointed to the ceil-
ing, "I would like to ask you one ques-
tion. What good will it do you to gain
all the money in the world in this house,
and then lose your soul?"

"We don't play for souls, madam," re-
plied Lewis, "we only play for money."

The pious lady was amazed at this an-
swer. She quickly turned on her heel
and quit the house, doubtless regarding
the handsome Lewis as a heathen suro
to be lost.

There is not a log school-house
in Green county, those antiquated in-
stitutions of learning having been re-
placed by neat frame buildings. How
many counties in the State stand on the
same footing in this respect?

"MAMMA," said an intelligent little
girl, "what is the meaning of a book
being printed in 12mo?" "Why, my
dear," replied the mother, "it means the
book will be published in 12 months."